India’s Urban Landscape

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Population density is the number of people per:
   (a) family **(b)** kilometre of road
   (c) house **(d)** square kilometre

2. Jaipur is known for:
   (a) being the planned Pink City **(b)** its M.G. Road pedestrian zone
   (c) the Sabarmati Riverfront **(d)** the Howrah Bridge and its trams

3. What is meant by “vertical garden”?
   (a) the shift of people from villages to cities
   (b) a built-up area that traps heat
   (c) a number showing how polluted the air is
   (d) plants grown on walls

4. A town covers 10 square km and has 80,000 people. What is its population density?
   (a) 8,500 people per square km **(b)** 16,000 people per square km
   (c) 80,000 people per square km **(d)** 8,000 people per square km

5. A settlement has 30,000 people. Would it count as urban in India, where the minimum is about 5,000?
   (a) Yes **(b)** Only if it has a railway station
   (c) Only if it is a capital **(d)** No

6. An AQI of 50 is considered safe. A city records an AQI of 700. By how much is it above the safe level?
   (a) 660 points **(b)** 650 points **(c)** 14 points **(d)** 750 points

7. Sakchi was renamed Jamshedpur in 1919. How many years before 2017 was that?
   (a) 97 years **(b)** 99 years **(c)** 108 years **(d)** 98 years

8. Suppose a city once had 900 lakes and now has 400. How many were lost?
   (a) 500 lakes **(b)** 600 lakes **(c)** 400 lakes **(d)** 1,300 lakes

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Give two differences between urban and rural areas.

10. What is each city known for? (a) Jamshedpur (b) Moradabad

11. Explain each term: (a) urban planner (b) vertical garden

12. A town has 57,000 people. Would it count as urban in Denmark (about 220), India (5,000) and Japan (50,000)?

13. A city area of 7 square km has a density of 8,000 people per square km. How many people live there?

14. Jaipur was planned in 1727. How many years before 2060 was that? Name one feature of its plan.

15. Singapore revises its Master Plan every 5 years. Suppose a city revised its plan every 10 years. How many revisions happen in 40 years?

16. A city's AQI fell from 350 to 150 after it planted trees and cut traffic. By how much did it fall, and how many times the safe level of 50 is the new reading?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. What challenges do Indian cities face?

18. Match each with its speciality: (a) Kolkata (b) Kanchipuram (c) Channapatna. Choose from: silk sarees; wooden toys; the Howrah Bridge and its trams.

19. A city of 635,000 people covers 55 square km. (a) What is its population density, to the nearest whole number? (b) Name two problems very dense cities face. (c) Suggest one solution for each.

20. Explain how Gangtok (its M.G. Road pedestrian zone) and Mumbai (the Bombay Stock Exchange and films) grew into important cities. What brings people and work there?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) square kilometre	—
2	(a) being the planned Pink City	—
3	(d) plants grown on walls	—
4	(d) 8,000 people per square km	80,000 ÷ 10
5	(a) Yes	30,000 ≥ 5,000
6	(b) 650 points	700 − 50
7	(d) 98 years	2017 − 1919
8	(a) 500 lakes	900 − 400
9	Urban areas are dense with varied jobs and municipal bodies; rural areas are villages with mostly farm jobs and gram panchayats.	—
10	(a) Asia's first steel plant (b) brass work	—
11	(a) someone who plans land use in cities (b) plants grown on walls	—
12	Denmark: yes; India: yes; Japan: yes	—
13	56,000 people	7 × 8,000
14	333 years; a grid of rectangular blocks (chowkris) with walls and gates	2060 − 1727
15	4	40 ÷ 10
16	200; 3 times	350 − 150; 150 ÷ 50
17	Air pollution, traffic, slums, water shortages, heat islands and loss of lakes and green spaces.	—
18	(a) the Howrah Bridge and its trams (b) silk sarees (c) wooden toys	—
19	(a) about 11,545 per square km (b) e.g. traffic and slums (or pollution, water shortage) (c) e.g. public transport and affordable housing	635,000 ÷ 55
20	Gangtok: its M.G. Road pedestrian zone; Mumbai: the Bombay Stock Exchange and films. Answers should link each speciality to jobs, trade or visitors.	—

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